

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance--
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR OF THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. L.

Postscript.

HOME.

Home! there's a ring in the word,
With music in the sound,
With the beat of the heart
With ecstasy around;
And brings before the mental sight,
A vision rich and rare,
Of cheerful brows and smiles of light,
Waiting to meet us there.
The sweet to gather round the hearth,
Mid winter's gloomy reign,
The treasures God has given to bless
Life's wilderness of pain;
When wife and children, and the friends
We prize, assembled, prove
Their kind affection, and bestow
Fond words and looks of love.

What though around the hoarse wind wild
In maddest fury roars;
The clang of the iron, the iron's roar;
We'll not the world without,
Who see our world within,
Where childhood's laughing, merry shout,
Outrings the tempest's din.

And, oh! 'tis sweet, at day's decline,
United to enjoy,
Around the altar's sacred shore,
And pay our offerings there—

To thank, with grateful hearts, the power
From whom all good gifts come,

And pray that he may freely pour
New blessings on our home;

That as we journey onward through
Life's pilgrimage, our way
May be illumined by the light
Of his celestial radiance.

And when we leave, shall come,
We, and the loved ones we leave,

By him, my find another home,
Lasting and pure, in Heaven.

REMEMBRANCES.

Over the hour when evening throws
Its gathering shades o'er vale and hill,
While half the scene in twilight glows,
And half in sunlight glories still.
The thought of all that we have been,
And hoped, and left, on life's long way;
Remembrances of joy and pain—
Come mingling with the close of day.
The distant scene of youth's bright dream,
The smiling green, the rustling tree,
The bounding of the forest green, the stream,
The friend, whose tender voice no more
Shall sweeten th' hushing evening car—
The glow that Love's first vision wore—
And Disappointment's pangs are here.
But soft! 'tis each reviving scene
The clasping hands of Memory spread;
And smiling each dark thought before,
Hope softens every tear we shed.
O, thus, when Death's long night comes on,
And its dark shades around me lie,
May parting beams from Memory's sun
Beam softly in my evening sky.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Mother's Last Prayer.
How true it is that *early impressions* are as lasting as life. A word—a smile—a frown or a prayer—how often do they enter the soul of some attentive child, and leave images amid its hidden shrines. The word may have been thoughtlessly uttered—then the smile carelessly given—the frown unmeaningly bestowed, but it matters not: it is remembered through all future years and becomes, in some degree, the *educator* of a child. The following pathetic tale is illustrative of this truth:

I was very young, scarcely beyond the verge of infancy, the last and most helpless of those little girls who were gathered around my mother's death bed. Whenever I look on the chain of my varied existence, the remembrance of that being who deplored so early and so gently from the bosom of her family, forms the sad link which ever gives forth a thrill of funeral music when my heart turns to it, music which becomes more deep-toned and solemn, as that chain is strengthened by thought, or bound together by the events of successive years.

The first person I can remember was my invalid mother, moving languidly about her home, with the pallor of her features and a deep spot of crimson on that burned with painful brightness on either cheek. I remember her steps became more unsteady, and her voice fainter and more gentle day by day, till at last she sank into her bed, and we were called upon to see her die. Pale and troubled faces were around her death pillow, men with sad faces, women overwhelmed with tears and sympathy, and children that wept, they knew not why.

She murmured and placed her pale hand on my head—my heart swelled within me, but I stood motionless, filled with awe. Her lips moved, and a voice trembled and became faintly through them. These words, broken and sweet as they were, left the first impression that has ever remained on my memory: "Lead her not into temptation, but deliver her from evil." This was my mother's last prayer. In that imperfect sentence her voice was hushed forever. Young as I then was, that prayer entered my heart with a solemn strength. It has lingered around my heart, a blessing and a safeguard, pervading it with a music that cannot die. Many times, when the heedlessness of youth would have led me into error, has that sweet voice, (now hushed forever,) intermingled with my thoughts, and like the rosy links of a fairy chain, drawn me from my purpose.

Nothing can so forcibly the heart against vice, as the love of a virtuous woman. If you would avoid the State prison, therefore, for yourself to labor as soon as possible. For the world there is nothing like the "duty" after all. It is even ahead of rat-

• Somebody thinks that if nature had designed a man to be a drunkard, he would have been constructed like a chasm, so that the more he drank, the fitter he would stand.

There are some who live without any sign at all, and only pass in the world like straws upon a river; they do not go, but they are carried

Social Virtues.

Kindness, forbearance, meekness, tenderness, love—sweet virtues! let them be cultivated in every bosom. Who would feel like fretting or scolding, if he had in exercise a forbearing spirit? Who would seek for opportunities for revenge, if love reigned in his bosom? Oh, be kind, and tender, and forgiving. Study in possess, and cultivate the blessed social virtues—those virtues that make up the happiness of heaven. If all were as amiable as it is in their power to be, we should not feel like saying—

There's something every day to make
The changeable spirit sad;

A word to cause the heart to ache,
When it is sweetly clad.

But in every face we should read the lessons of love and kindness. If we should feel the wing of sorrow pressing me hour, a dozen hands would be extended to our relief, and a thousand smiles would fall like sunshine on our path.

Reflection.

As we look back on our past lives, we regret many a bargain we have made and many a step we have taken. Here we went too fast, and there too slow; one day we lost by our folly, and the next by our pride and extravagance. In reviewing the past, we thus see causes for regret and repentance. But there is one thing we are never sorry for, let us live as long as we may—we never mourn over correct and virtuous life. When puffed for the night, we have no reproaches for a good deal or kind suggestion. When the world has no attraction for us—it has its prospects and its glories fading from our gaze, and the visions of an eternal state are bursting upon us—it is then we love to think of an honest and upright life. Who, with the hour of death in view, would ever perform a wicked act? One hour of serious reflection will unfit us for any vicious society or unwholly career. How strange it is that, amid the dying and the dead, mankind will so far forget themselves and their creation, as to serve a career of folly and crime, when the next breath of disease may sweep them to destruction.

A Beautiful Extract.

A mourner at evensong was standing over the grave of one dearest to him on earth.—The memory of all that were past came crowding on his soul. In this hour of his agony, the form of Christianity came by.—He heard the song and transport of the great multitude, which no man can number, around the throne; there were the spirits of the just made perfect; there the spirit of her he mourned. Their happiness was pure, permanent and perfect. The mourner wiped the tears from his eyes, took courage, and thanked God: "All the days of my appointed time," said he, "will I wait till my change comes."—And he turned to the duties of life, no longer sorrowing as those who have no hope.

Slanders, Male and Female.

Blessings and bane are so closely coupled in all matters pertaining to the good things of life, that we need not wonder that many ill flow out of every abuse of the great gift of speech. Talk is spontaneous, a breathing, as we have said, but it is far from being always as inoffensive. White-clad Brinvilliers poisoned a few people who were soon out of their misery, and she has been for ages held up to execration. I have never seen a woman who has performed twice as many, for life and death, and who yet passes for a good sort of a woman?—Said to speak her mind, but meaning no harm, with so little appearance of premeditation or evil intent do her evil-spirited scold—She does but repeat what she has heard—she did not say more than others said. In the course of a morning's visit, she will knock a whole street of her friends' like lumps of kilbabs; and all peppered up with most factitious palate. And it must not be thought that women are the only sinners in this regard. There are men, too, who without the excuse of vacuity or idleness, take a dreadful pleasure in stripping from their compatriots the garb in which they appear to the world, and thus make it pretense of love, of truth and justice! These disinterested champions of truth and justice are the last men to lay bare their own conscious secret faults to the public eye, forth the public good. Let us pray that the ring upon which we value ourselves may never be mentioned in their hearing! Be it wit or wealth, beauty or good humor, humanity, steadfastness, sincerity, or diligence, prominent in fashion or in learning, success in literature, patience in sorcery, honest of fort in adversity, or what not—thought be the immediate jewel of our souls, no cardhouse was ever demolished with greater coolness than will this favorite wing or ture of our character be by the scalding breath of the judgmental detractor. He despises dages, and every other wordstale."—Mrs. Kirkland.

Development of the Lungs.

The following commendable hints are from Dr. Field's late work:

"Mind has been said and written upon diet, eating and drinking; but I do not recollect ever noticing a remark in any writer upon breathing, or the manner of breathing. Multitudes, and especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a vicious and destructive mode of breathing. They suppress their breathing, and contract the habit of short, quick breathing, not carrying the breath half way down the chest, and scarcely expanding the lower portions of the chest at all. Lacing the bottom of the chest also greatly increases this evil, and confirms a bad habit of breathing. Children that move about a great deal in the open air, and in no way fixed, breathe deep and full to the bottom of the chest, and every part of it. So also with most out-door laborers, and persons who take a great deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action, and the more exercise we take, especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become, and the less liable to disease.

In all occupations that require standing, keep the person straight. If at a table, let it be high, raised up nearly to the arms; so as not to require you to stoop; you will find the employment much easier—not one half so fatiguing; whilst the form of the chest, and the symmetry of the figure, will remain perfect. You have noticed that a vast many tall ladies stoop, whilst a great many short ones are straight. This arises, I think, from the table at which they sit, or work, or occupy themselves, or study, being of a medium height; far too low for a tall person, and about right for a short person. This should be carefully corrected, and regarded, so that each lady may occupy herself at a table suited to her, and thus prevent the possibility or necessity of stooping.

Fan down East.

Blitz, the ventriloquist, was performing, one evening during the past summer, in an ill-tempered city in the British Province of New Brunswick, upon which occasion he performed the following: He requested one from the audience to assist him. A Mr. Hogg (somewhat celebrated for his efforts at appearing insipid), and as every one thought, a stranger to the Signer, immediately stepped out upon the platform, and with all the importance of an *Editor*, took his place beside the magician. Having assisted in the performance of several little tricks, Blitz informed the audience that he would show them what a *great noise* a *big noise* makes. He then proceeded, in his own inimitable style, to produce all the peculiar intonations of a full grown *fool*, during which Mr. Hogg still retained his position beside the Signer, while the audience was convulsed with laughter. Blitz, "Now," said Blitz, "I will stir up the little pigs—listen." This gentleman, placing one hand on the back and the other on the breast of Mr. Hogg, "has got a *most wretched pigtail* him." [Hours of laughter.] He then began pressing his hands together, and at every squeeze the screams of the *most great* were heard preceding apparently from the stomach of the disimpassioned Hogg, and as speedily after speech, than the melodic strains of the Hermus, and the thousand mounds forming the Necropolis of the Lydian monarchs, among which rises conspicuously the tumulus of Alyattes, producing a scene of gloomy solemnity. Massive ruins of buildings still remain, the wall of which is made up of sculptured pieces of Corinthian and Ionic columns that once formed part of the ancient temples.

PHILADELPHIA has a population of 10,000 Turks, and 3,000 Greeks. It contains many more than even Ephesus. Scarcely a house remains. The melancholy Glycine Lake, the swampy plain of the Hermus, and the thousand mounds forming the Necropolis of the Lydian monarchs, among which rises conspicuously the tumulus of Alyattes, producing a scene of gloomy solemnity. Massive ruins of buildings still remain, the wall of which is made up of sculptured pieces of Corinthian and Ionic columns that once formed part of the ancient temples.

PIRÆUS is the most prosperous of the Churches after Smyrna. The population is 36,000, of whom 24,000 are Turks, and nearly all the rest Christians. The Christian quarter contains two Greek Churches and one Armenian. Close by the ancient Church is a school.

PIRÆUS is still a flourishing town. It had been lost to the Christian world from the fall of Constantinople, under the Turkish name of Alkissar, until brought to light in the seventeenth century. The population is above 19,000, of whom 16,000 are Greeks, and 1,200 Armenians, each having a church; but the Protestant schools have failed. The Greek Church at Smyrna continues in a flourishing condition.

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VOL. I.

NO. 20.

Poetry.

HOME.

Home—there's a music in the words,
A music in the sound,
Which makes the pulses of the heart
With ecstasy abound;
A music before the mortal sight
A vision rich and rare,
Of cheerful brooks and smiles of light,
Waiting to meet us there.
It's sweet to gather round the hearth,
And winter's gloomy reign,
The treasures God has given to bless,
The world with joyous scenes,
Whose sole and children, and the friends
We prize, assembled, prove
Their kind affection, and renew
Proud words and louder love,
Whose strength around the hours of trial
In louder tones than roar,
And more divine, bring us relief,
And cheer us to the last,
Who's world is full of wisdom,
Where judgment's laughing, merry show,
Curtains the tempest's sun,
And oil 't sweet, at day's decline,
United to repair,
Around the altar's sacred shrine,
And you ourself, there's that power,
From whom all good comes,
And that to me is all—
Who's world is full of wisdom,
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And oil 't sweet, at day's decline,
United to repair,
Around the altar's sacred shrine,
And you ourself, there's that power,
From whom all good comes,
And that to me is all—
That no power is saved through
Life's influences, our world
May be illumined by the light
Of life's celestial ray—
Aye, when the last judgment shall come,
We, and the loved ones given
By Him, may find another home,
Lasting and pure, in Heaven.

REMEMBRANCES.

Off at the hour when evening throws
Half the scene in shadow and dim,
While half the scene in radiance and light,
The thought of all that we have seen,
And half in anguish, grieves and
Remembrance of joy and pain—
Come mingling with the close of day,
The distant scene of youth's bright dream,
The sunning green, the rustling tree,
The interior of the grass-fringed stream,
The bounding of the orient tree—
The friend, whose tender voice no more
Shall whisper 'till the hunting car—
The scene that love's life vision wore,
And disappointment's pangs are here,
But soft o'er each receding scene,
The past is all that we have known,
And smiling each day thought before,
Hope's own sweetest hour was short,
O thus, when Death's long night comes on,
And its dark shades around me be,
May parting beam from Memory's sun
Blend softly in my evening sky.

Alleged Errors.

The Mother's Last Prayer.
Howe'er it is that such impressions are as lasting as life. A world in smiles, drawn from a prayer—how often do they enter the soul of some attentive child, and leave images and its hidden shrines. The world may have been thoughtlessly uttered, the smile carelessly given, the frozen moment, little bestowed; but if matters not, it is remembered through all future years and becomes, in some degree, the monitor of child. The following pathetic tale is illustrative of this truth:

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The unmuttered and placed her pale hand on my head—my heart swelled within me, but I stood motionless, filled with awe. Her lips moved, and a voice too faint and low came faintly through them. These words, broken and sweet as they were, left the first impression that has ever remained on my memory: "Lead her not into temptation, but deliver her from evil." This was my mother's last prayer. In that imperfect sentence her voice was hushed forever. Young as I then was, that prayer entered my heart with a solemn strength. It has lingered around my heart, a blessing and a safeguard, pervading it with a music that cannot die. Many times, when the heedlessness of youth would have led me into error, has that sweet voice, now hushed forever, intermingled with my thoughts, and like the sun's first light, a fairy chain, drawn me from my purpose.

Nothing can so fortify the heart against vice, as the love of a virtuous woman. If you would avoid the State prison, therefore, sacrifice yourself to virtue as soon as possible. For the moment there is nothing like the "dignity" after all. It is even ahead of that.

Somebody thinks that if nature had designed a man to be a drunkard, he would have been constructed like a chaise, so that the more he drank, the firmer he would stand.

There are some who live without any design at all, and only pass the world like leaves upon a river; they do not go, but they are carried

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There's something every day to make.

The changed spirit will.

A word to cause the heart to sing.

When it is sweetly clad.

But in every face we should read the lessons of love and kindness. If we should feel the wing of sorrow pressing one hour, a dozen hands would be extended to our relief, and a thousand smiles would fall like sunbeams on our path.

—Reflection.

As we look back on our past lives, we regret many a bargain we have made and many a step we have taken. Here we went too fast, and there we have stayed. We have been too fond of pleasure, and too fond of tranquility. In reviewing the past, we thus see causes for regret and repentance. But there is something we have never sorry for, let them live as long as we may—we never mourn over a honest and virtuous life. When pillowed for the night, we have no reproaches for a good deed or a kind suggestion. When the world has no attraction for us—when its prospects and its glories are fading from our gaze, and the visions of an eternal state are bursting upon us, it is then we have to think of an honest and upright life. Who, with the hour of death in view, would ever perform a wicked act? One hour of serious reflection will unfit us for any vicious society, and the possibility of necessity of stooping

Development of the Tongue.

The following commendable lines are from Dr. Fitch's late work:

Much has been said and written upon this, eating and drinking; but I do not recollect ever noticing a remark in any writer, breathings, or the manner of breathing.

Much, and especially ladies, in case

of instance, contract a vicious and de

structive mode of breathing. These happiness

their breathing, and contract the habit of

short, quick breathings, not carrying the

breath half way down the chest, and scarcely

extending the lower portions of the chest

at all. During the action of the chest ab

reately increases this evil, and confirms

the habit of breathing.

Children that move

about a great deal in the open air, and in

no way let breathe deep and full to the

bottom of the chest, and every part of it

stiff with frost, but door laborers, and

carpenters, make a great deal of use of

the air, because the lungs give up the

power of action, and the more we use

we take, especially out of doors, the larger the

lungs become, and the less liable to disease.

In all occupations that require standing

from the waist, standing.

If at a table, let

the hand rest nearly to the arm-pit,

so as not to require you to stoop; you will

find the employment much easier; and one

to facilitate what the form of the

chest, and the symmetry of the figure, will

remain perfect.

You have noticed that a vast many tall ladies stoop, whilst a great

many short ones are straight. This arises

from the table at which they sit.

It is not the size of the

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Laughing in the Pulpit.

Said Mr. C., a Presbyterian minister

of some notoriety, I never laughed in the pulpit only on one occasion, and that came near incurring my dismissal from the ministry. About one of the first discourses

he was called to deliver, addressed to my ordination, after reading my text and opening

his sermon, he said, "I

do not conceive the younger thought of

the old man in the pulpit."

He was playing on the

word "old."

He had a

black eye.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, MAR. 26.
UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. FOOTE moved that the bills yesterday reported from the Committee on Territories, be taken up with a view to make them the special order for a particular day.

Mr. BENTON opposed the motion with much warmth, alleging that the time for action had come, and calling on all the friends of California to rally and prevent her from being kept out of the Union.

He gave notice that he should henceforth urge the admission of the State. California suffered much from her anomalous condition. She could not raise money upon the authority of her government in its present condition. If she was kept back, it would be for the purpose of remitting her to a territorial condition. She was a State, and she was entitled to precedence in the consideration of Congress, over the territories. He referred to those opponents of California who had threatened to dissolve the Union if she was admitted as a State.

Mr. FOOTE was glad, he said, that the Senator from Missouri had again come into action. He was a friend of California? It was a new born friendship. He, Mr. FOOTE, had shown himself to be a true friend of California, and had promoted measures which would have brought her into the Union long ago.

He adverted to the personal connections and interests of the Senator from Missouri, and the origin of his zeal for California.

Mr. BENTON, in the course of his reply, remarked that the imputation of personal motives to him, was false and cowardly.

Mr. FOOTE said he had no desire to continue the controversy with the Senator.—

He was on good terms with every body; he had no enmity against any one.

And even to the Senator he would not apply the term 'cowardly,' as the Senator had done to him.

He was not, however, unwilling, upon this point, to enter upon the examination of their early history.

In so doing he would

not, as the Senator had done, make a charge

that he could not substantiate by the past,

nor for which he could not hold himself responsible.

The Senator had called him cowardly.

Could the Senator sustain it?

Could the Senator go back into his own

history and hear the recall of facts which

should suffice the cheeks of every honorable man with crimson of the deepest hue?

Did the Senator dare to allude to the stains

upon his own escutcheon when he stigmatized others?

Did the Senator remember

that that discreditable transaction was dis-

closed to him, the shaking of the limbs,

the blanching of the cheeks, and the trou-

bling of his whole frame under the deep

sense of humiliation which he, and the

Senator, and every one knew, would not

bear an examination?

When the Senator shall clear himself of this disgrace, when he shall have removed this stain upon his character, and announce his readiness to

meet responsibility as a man of honor, then

the Senator might expect to hear from him.

But, until then, he could notice nothing

from him, for at present the Senator from Missouri was sheltered by his established

cowardice.

Mr. BENTON said that he held it to be

most cowardly to give insults in a place

where they cannot be characterised: it was

cowardly to speak of him in the Senate

in the language of blackguardism and vulgarity, when he could not chasise the black-

guard. Had it then come to this that a

man was to be insulted and blackguarded

from day to day, in his presence and in his

absence? Had it then come to this that

language could be used in the Senate that

would not be borne in an oyster cedar?

Can language be used in the Senate which

would disgrace a road-side tavern?

Can language be used in the Senate for which

if used elsewhere, the party could be end-

geled out of the house?

Was the Senate to be made the protector of abuse and vilifica-

tion?

Mr. BENTON and Mr. FOOTE were called

to order, and the Vice President called the

Senators to order. Several words passed

between Mr. FOOTE and Mr. BENTON, when

the whole subject was dropped.

March 27.

After petitions, Mr. BENTON rose and

asked to be excused from serving on the

committee of foreign relations.

Mr. BENTON called attention to the report,

in the National Intelligencer, of the alter-

ation between him and the Senator from

Mississippi, (Mr. FOOTE.) His own re-

marks were correct—the remarks of the

Senator incorrect. The report of the Sena-

tor was a lying report—a lie from begin-

ning to end. It was not parliamentary to

alter words used in personal altercations.

The reporters brought their notes to him,

and he refused to look at them.

Mr. BENTON and Mr. FOOTE were called

to order, and the Vice President called the

Senators to order. Several words passed

between Mr. FOOTE and Mr. BENTON, when

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March 27.

At the residence, in this borough, on Wednesday

evening last, James Mason, Esq., in the 55th

year of his age, has been for a number of

years a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church,

and was a very worthy man.

Yesterday afternoon, at his residence in this

borough, Capt. William M. Clegg, aged 73 years,

The deceased has also for a number of years been

a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of the

place, and was a generous and exemplary man.

He represented this country one year in the legisla-

tive Assembly of Pennsylvania. It is a striking and im-

pressive coincidence, that in less than one week,

two out of the five elders in the Presbyterian

Church of Gettysburg, should be struck down by the hand of death.

His funeral will take place to-morrow evening,

at 11 o'clock, in process to Piney Creek.

On Saturday last, at the residence of his son, in

Cumberland township, Mr. John Hamilton, aged

72 years.

On this morning, in this borough, Miss

Nancy Mason, in the 50th year of her age.

On the 28th ult., in Butler township, Leavenworth F. Tarr, daughter of Mr. Isaac Tarr, aged 15 years and nine months.

On the 28th ult., Mr. Anson Gurr, son of Mr.

Wm. Gurr, of Union township, aged 25 years and

four months.

The Rents for Pews in the Presby-

terian Church for the past year, are

now due. Pewholders are requested to

make payment to the Treasurer of the Board

of Trustees, on or before the 15th inst.

J. B. MCPHERSON,

President of Trustees.

His remarks were as brief, as spoken, as

they were written. If any thing past was

omitted, he now repeated it. He was done

with the quarrel here. He had spoken his

mind to the Senator very often—and

once in a published letter. What could he

do more. He was willing, as he said yes-

terday, to call the Senator to proper pun-

ishment, if he made no claim to any privi-

lege.

He wished to know whether the Senator

considered himself responsible to the law

of honor. I own myself so responsible.

If he is, let him avow it, and at a proper time, &c., the matter can be settled.

Mr. BENTON sneered, and so the matter

dropped.

He wished to know whether the Senator

considered himself responsible to the law

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If he is, let him avow it, and at a proper time, &c., the matter can be settled.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

ed the ordinance of 1787—the same hater of human bondage that induced the abolition of the slave trade; it was believed, would influence and direct the opinions and actions of those illustrious fathers who placed these proud mandates among the immortal archives of the Republic.

At the time of the admission of Missouri it is well known with what unanimity this Government protested against the introduction of servile labor into that fertile region. The language of her protest is clear and strong; it breathes the true feeling of her patriotic children. To the compromise bill at that time adopted, it is presumed no assent was given on her part. To have done so, would have done violence to her principles, and would have been an abandonment of her early and cherished policy. It was an infraction of the spirit of the ordinance of 1787, and was a doubtful exercise of Constitutional power, as well as a species of infidelity to the National Union. The act of 1790 abolished slavery, and alleged there was no human right to exact human bondage. The ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the territories of the then confederation, and the reasons for its enactment applied as forcibly to the West bank of the Mississippi, as they did to the North bank of the Ohio. The National Constitution contained nothing to authorize the acquisition of new territory and the erection of slave-holding institutions. On the contrary, its provisions, in reference to the slave-traffic, and the concurrent events attending its formation, as applied to the slave-holding institutions, to the extent and duration of the institution; hence no action enlarging its boundaries was an unwarranted assumption of power.

The Union of the States was endangered by the creation of imaginary lines, tending to engender and keep alive sectional jealousies and prejudices. Pennsylvania desired no new Mason and Dixon's line, to mark distinctive boundaries, and taxes among its heterogeneous people.

In the powers of the National Congress is found no authority to create slavery, unless its introduction formed a portion of a treaty acquiring territory, or was the condition of a grant of lands. The spirit of universal liberty guarded all soil blessed by the institutions of freedom; and to establish bondage, positive enactments were necessarily required. These sentiments of Pennsylvania remain unchanged, and if their expression, with a perfect willingness to submit their accuracy to the Supreme Judicial tribunals of the country, were aggressions on the rights of the citizens of Virginia and Georgia. If they were an infraction of the National Constitution, or tended to the dissolution of the Union, the demonstration thereof has not been made manifest to our citizens.

The National Government is admitted to have a government of limited powers, and that no authority can be exercised by it unless conferred by the Constitution. In the Constitution is found no express authority for the acquisition of new territory by purchase—no express authority to admit new States into the Confederacy formed from such acquired territory—no express or written power to absorb and annex another and a distinct sovereignty; to assume its debts, finish its unsettled warfare, or to take charge of its public domain. No express authority is given to plant the institution of slavery where it does not exist, and generally none to guarantee it, in its new home, the unequal and anti-republican representation to which it is entitled in the original States. The practical and common sense exposition of the Constitution; it is freely conceded, would invest a government of limited powers, with all the authority necessary to carry into effect its expressly granted powers.

The powers of Congress over the Territories of the Union, and the District of Columbia, are embraced in the following provisions:

First. New States may be admitted by Congress into the Union. Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as to preclude any claims of the United States or any particular State.

Second. Congress has the right to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases what- ever over such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may be ceded by particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States.

The parts of the Constitution herein before detailed and mentioned below, embrace all the provisions necessary or essential for our present purpose.

1. The slave representation in the National Congress.

2. The non-importation of slaves after 1808.

3. The extradition of fugitives from labor.

4. The authority of Congress over the territories.

5. The authority of Congress over the District of Columbia.

Which of these provisions of the National Constitution, have been encroached upon by Pennsylvania? There is no part of her history, Legislative, Executive, or judicial, that shows any interference with the rights of representation belonging to Virginia or Georgia. No charge has been made against her faithful observance of that portion of the Constitution in relation to the importation, or non-importation of slaves. The authority of Congress to establish slaves in territories wherein it does not exist, this State has done to, and friendly terms, and in submitting hereto before the exercise of the power when new slaveholding States have been admitted, unfeignedly has marked her complaints and protests. The authority of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia is apparent, unless the words "suppressed" referring to it, give place to a different power when inserted in "abolition," then used in other portions of the written and spoken language of the country.

The complaint in relation to the non-delivery of fugitives from labor will be last answered by a review of the laws and facts, and according to these we

view of policy and right, is no part of our present duty to determine. These questions may well be left to the Legislature, with careful regard for the rights of the slaveholding States, permitted our country to people to decide as may seem most conducive to the welfare of all sections of our common country; but it is, nevertheless, right and proper, and a duty we owe to the people of Pennsylvania, in the memory of her early and patriotic statements, to the representation of the public men of the past genera-

tions, and to those now expressed with her in the present.

The act of 1790, although it denied the present duty to determine. These questions may well be left to the Legislature, with careful regard for the rights of the slaveholding States, permitted our country to people to decide as may seem most conducive to the welfare of all sections of our common country; but it is, nevertheless, right and proper, and a duty we owe to the people of Pennsylvania, in the memory of her early and patriotic statements, to the representation of the public men of the past genera-

tions, and to those now expressed with her in the present.

The Lowell Spy, Boston, says that Rev. Mr. Harriet, formerly of that city, is now the successful proprietor of a monthly paper in San Francisco, and reported to be worth \$100,000.

was supposed to place all power over the subject in the National Legislature.

The allegation of infidelity to the national Union is best answered by the history of fugitives and persons escaping from the service of the Confederacy, supposed to sustain the opinion. It was believed, however, that a concurrent jurisdiction is vested in the National and State Legislatures. At the request of a number of gentlemen of the neighboring State of Maryland, who raised their deepest and most earnest opposition, failed to provide her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a destruction of the Union.

The extension of slavery over portions of the vast domains of the Louisiana purchase, although in direct opposition to her united and solemn protest, and calculated to outrage the feelings of her people, produced no threats of dissolution.

The 1st and 2d sections describe the of-

fense of kidnapping and prescribe its punishment.

The propriety and justice of its enactments cannot be questioned. The other sections of this article relate to the redemption of fugitives from labor, and the powers given to the owner to retake his property and the obligations to aid and comfort him, imposed upon the officers of this Commonwealth, as well as of such char- tered to have satisfied all reasonable and fair dealing men of the disposition of this Commonwealth, to have the provisions of the Federal Union.

The refusal on the part of certain slaveholding States to ratify it, although required to be done by express provision of the Constitution, kidnappers, whose wrong doings are against the very sovereignty of the Commonwealth, furnished, in her opinion, no valid reason for assembling conventions to disrupt the confederation of the States.

All these acts, so injurious to her people, might have authorized a loud and unceasing complaint, but her love for the Union rendered her silent, and induced the hope, that dis- creet and more friendly counsels would prevail.

Her voice is heard only in kind

monstrances. No harsh complaints of a

bold and impudent, and well calculated to aid the owner in the recovery of his property, and it is deemed a matter of surprise that it was contested and nullified, through the agency of the same State whose citizens had procured its enactment. The guards,

in the states intended to preserve the lib-

erty of the free man, would, by the investi- gation it demanded, cause some trouble in

procuring the final extradition of the fugi- tive slave. The proof of property, by other evidence than the oath of the claimant, was

certainly demanding as little as on South-

ern friends in justice, should have desired,

when they asked the aid of the official pow-

er of the Commonwealth, to send them her

jurisdiction and territory, human beings, in

volving the protection and guardianship of

our laws. The Supreme Court however de-

cided, that the provisions of said law, im-

posing restrictions upon the claimant's power

to remove the alleged fugitive, were unconsti-

tutional. If the restrictions imposed by

the statute were intended to aid the escape,

or to prevent the extradition of the fugi-

ve, the accuracy of the decision cannot be

doubted; but if these guards were inserted

as necessary to protect the liberty of the

freeman, the decision was wrong, unless it

was adjudged that the sole authority over

the subject was vested in Congress. This

decision, left to the master the authority to

as it is provided in the Constitution, and

also authorized him to seize and remove the

individual whom he alleged was his proper-

ty, and to use for that purpose the official

power of the State, without permitting to

him, the right to control, and regulate the

manner of the procedure, or to determine

the truth and justice of the alleged claim.

It established the principle, that a stranger

to the soil of Pennsylvania, might enter

upon it, and by possibility, inflict the deep

est injury upon her sovereignty by the ab-

duction of her citizens on false pretences.

The Supreme judiciary having so decided

the question, our law-abiding citizens sub-

mitted, but with the determination, that in

the spirit of that decision the officers of this

Commonwealth should not be made the in-

struments, even by possibility, of the

treacherous, the "Virtue, Liberty, and In-

dependence" of Pennsylvania—the "Sic semper

Tyrannis" of Virginia; and the "We- dom, Justice, and Moderation" of Georgia.

In obedience to the constitutional duty

requiring me to transmit such information to the Legislature as may be deemed per-

manent to the welfare of the people, I beg

leave to submit these resolves of Virginia and Georgia, with this message; and to re- quest the passage of such resolutions; to be forwarded to the Executives of Georgia and Virginia, as may indicate the injustice done to this Commonwealth, in the declarations made by their Legislatures; while at the same time we offer assurances of our cordial respect for, and faithful support of, the National Constitution and Union; and of our anxiety, and fraternal feelings towards their people as citizens of a common country.

W. M. P. JOHNSTON.

Hanover, March 22, 1850.

An act of Congress, providing a mode

of procuring the proof of the correctness

of the claim of the reputed owner of a fugi-

ve from labor; and requiring satisfactory evi-

dence from disinterested parties of the former

condition of the person claimed, would re-

move the saction of our citizens, and their

operation in carrying it into effect. No

enactment would satisfy the citizens of

Pennsylvania, that failed to require strict

proof of the right of the master.

It is an aggression for our people, in the ex-

ercise of the liberty of speech, to proclaim

that slavery is an evil, and a wrong;

and that at the adoption of the Constitution

these principles were avowed and maintained.

It is wrong in them, to say that

power is vested in Congress to prohibit the

introduction of slaves into the Territories,

and to abolish slavery in the District of Colum-

bia. The federal Constitution denies to

them no right to speak freely on these sub-

jects. If did, this Government never

would have existed clothed with power so

despotic and unjust.

Whether it is expedient to legislate upon

the subject of the exclusion of slavery from

the Territories, and of its introduction into

the District of Columbia at the present time by

the National Congress, or to permit the peo-

ple of the respective Territories, and the

District of Columbia to do as they please, is

the question.

Rev. Mr. Harriet, formerly of that city, is

now the successful proprietor of a

monthly paper in San Francisco, and reported to be worth \$100,000.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CEMETERY:

Monday, April 1st, 1850.

63 An Apprentice to the Printing Bu-

siness will be taken at this Office. An

early application is desired.

The Adams Sentinel.

We have the gratification of announcing

to our patrons, this week, with the

special message of Gov. JOHNSTON, trans-

mitting to the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives of Pennsylvania certain Resolves

of the legislatures of Georgia and Virginia in

reference to the subject of slavery. We

trust, says the Lancaster Union, that this

message will receive careful perusal from

every citizen of Pennsylvania, whose loyal

and patriotic feelings are directed to the

country. All that we have heretofore heard

in respect to the gold region, is tame and

trifling in comparison with the developments

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

ed the ordinance of 1787—the same law that induced the abolition of the slave trade, it was believed, would influence and direct the opinions and actions of those illustrious fathers who placed these proud memorials among the venerated archives of the Republic.

At the time of the admission of Missouri, it is well known with what unanimity this Government protested against the introduction of servile labor into that fertile region. The language of her protest is clear and strong; it breathes the true feeling of her patriotic children. To the compromise bill, at that time adopted, it is presumed no assent was given on her part. To have done so, would have done violence to her principles, and would have been abandonment of her early and cherished policy. It was an infraction of the spirit of the ordinance of 1787, and was a doubtful exercise of Constitutional power, as well as a species of infidelity to the National Union. The act of 1780 abolished slavery, and alleged there was no human right to exact human bondage. The ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the territories of the then confederation, and the reasons for its enactment applied as forcibly to the West bank of the Mississippi, as they did to the North bank of the Ohio. The National Constitution contained nothing to authorize the acquisition of new territory and the erection of further slave institutions. On the contrary, by its provisions in reference to the slave-traffic, and the concurrent events attending its formation, it appeared to mark limits to the extent and duration of the institution; hence any action enlarging its boundaries was an unwarranted assumption of power. The Union of the States was endangered by the erection of imaginary lines, tending to engender and keep alive sectional jealousies and prejudices. Pennsylvania desired no new Mason's and Dixon's line, to mark distinctive characters and tastes among a homogeneous people.

In the powers of the National Congress is found no authority to create slavery, unless its introduction formed a portion of a treaty acquiring territory, or was the condition of a grant of lands. The spirit of universal liberty guarded all soil blessed by the institutions of freedom; and to establish bondage, positive enactments were necessarily required. These sentiments of Pennsylvania remain unchanged, and if their expression, with a perfect willingness to submit their accuracy to the Supreme Judicial tribunals of the country, were aggressions on the rights of the citizens of Virginia and Georgia—if they were an infraction of the National Constitution, or tended to the dissolution of the Union, the demonstration thereof has not been made manifest to our citizens.

The National Government is admitted to be a government of limited powers, and that no authority can be exercised by it unless conferred by the Constitution. In the Constitution is found no express authority for the acquisition of new territory by purchase—no express authority to admit new States into the Confederacy formed from such acquired territory—no express or written power to absorb and annex another and a distinct sovereignty; to assume its debts, finish its unsettled warfare, or to take charge of its public domain—no express authority is given to plant the institution of slavery where it does not exist; and certainly none to guarantee to it, in its new home, the unequal and anti-republican representation to which it is entitled in the original States. The practical and common sense exposition of the Constitution, it is freely conceded, would invest a government of limited powers, with all the authority necessary to carry into effect its expressly granted powers.

The powers of Congress over the Territories of the Union, and the District of Columbia, are embraced in the following provisions:

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Second. Congress has the right to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever such district, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may be cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States.

The parts of the Constitution herein before detailed and mentioned below, embrace all the provisions necessary or essential for our present purpose.

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2. The non-importation of slaves after 1808.

3. The extradition of fugitives from labor.

4. The authority of Congress over the territories.

5. The authority of Congress over the District of Columbia.

Which of these provisions of the National Constitution, has been encroached upon by Pennsylvania? There is no part of her history, Legislative, Executive or Judicial, that shows any interference with the rights of representation belonging to Virginia or Georgia. No charge has been made against her faithful observance of that portion of the Constitution in relation to the importation, or non-importation of slaves. The authority of Congress to abolish slavery in the Territories, wherein it does not exist, this State has denied, in mild and friendly terms; and in submitting herself to the exercise of the power when new slaveholding States have been admitted, no bitterness has marked her complaints and protests. The authority of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia is apparent, unless the words employed confirming it, give less and a different power when inserted in Constitution, than when used in other portions of the written and spoken language of the country.

The complaint in relation to the non-importation of fugitives from labor will be best answered by a review of the laws enacted on the subject.

The act of 1780, although it denied the use of slave property to her own citizens, with careful regard for the rights of the slaveholding States, permitted a master to retain the ownership of such property for six consecutive months, within the State. The frequent evasion of this part of the statute, and the effort made to extend slavery to the offspring of slave mothers, caused the act of 29th of March, 1788. The Constitutional provision before mentioned for the reclamations of fugitives followed soon after, and

was supposed to place all power over the subject in the National Legislature. The act of Congress of 12th February 1783, entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, appeared to confirm the opinion. It was believed, however, that a concurrent jurisdiction is vested in the National Congress; while they found no sympathy in the hearts of her citizens, but roused the deepest and deadliest opposition, failed to provoke her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a destruction of the Union.

The alien and sedition laws of the national Congress; while they found no sympathy in the hearts of her citizens, but roused the deepest and deadliest opposition, failed to provoke her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a destruction of the Union.

The extension of slavery over portions of the vast domains of the Louisiana purchase, although in direct opposition to her united and solemn protest, and calculated to outrage the feelings of her people, produced no threats of dissolution.

The prostration of her industrial pursuits, caused by the influence of the augmented slave representation in the National Congress, by the admission of Texas, while it deeply wounded, could not destroy her confidence and love for the national compact.

The compromise of the Revenue laws, made to win an erring sister to the duty of obedience to the Constitution and laws, by which wide-spread ruin swept over her borders, wrung from her citizens no denunciation of the Federal Union.

The refusal on the part of certain slaveholding States to deliver up, although required so to do, by express provision of the Constitution, kidnappers, whose wrong doing was against the very sovereignty of the Commonwealth, furnished, in her opinion, no valid reason for assembling conventions to disrupt the confederation of the States.

All these acts, so injurious to her people, might have authorized deep and loud complaints, but her love for the Union rendered her silent; and induced the hope, that different and more friendly counsels would prevail. Her voice was heard only in kind remonstrance. No harsh complaints of a violated Constitution and invaded rights were uttered, to wound a brother's ear, and interfere with the social and kindred friendships of a united people. She remembered that we were a common people—that a common purpose, for the advancement of human rights, had produced our connection—that a common danger had united us in fraternal bonds,—and that a common destiny awaited us. She reflected that the same soil had been red with the blood of a common ancestor, and that the same religion, laws, institutions, habits, and pursuits, governed, and guided, and marked our common pathway. Relying on the justice and fraternal feelings of a common country, she believed that her rights and interests would be, in proper time, admitted, recognized and protected. The attachment of Pennsylvania to the Union, during her entire career, has been as pure and ardent as it was in the first hours of its existence, and her faith in its stability and permanent preservation has never faltered. She feels that the cement of the Union is the heart-blood of the entire people; and that in the hands of the masses the fabric of liberty is placed beyond the reach of its secret foes. She confidently believes, that to prevent its disruption and overthrow, in the common danger, would be found side by side, as of old, the sons of

Virginia, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, patriotically and nobly striving, in a common purpose, to plan on a higher, safer, holier, and more stable basis, the National banner, and united therewith, forever and indestructible, the *"Virtue, Liberty, and Independence,"* of Pennsylvania—the *"Sic semper Tyrannis,"* of Virginia—the *"Wealth, Justice, and Moderation,"* of Georgia.

In obedience to the constitutional duty requiring me to transmit such information to the Legislature as may be deemed pertinent to the welfare of the people, I beg leave to submit these resolves of Virginia and Georgia, with this message; and to request the passage of such resolutions, to be forwarded to the Executives of Georgia and Virginia, as may indicate the injustice done to this Commonwealth, in the declarations made by their Legislatures; while at the same time we assure our cordial respect for, and faithful support of, the National Constitution and Union; and of our sincere, and fraternal feelings towards their people as citizens of a common country. The Supreme judiciary having so decided the question, our law-abiding citizens submitted, but with the determination, that in the spirit of that decision the officers of this Commonwealth should not be made the instruments, even by possibility, on such slight foundation, as a claimant's interested demand, of enslaving free men. To prevent this great possible wrong, the act of 3d of March, 1847, repealing all legislation on the subject, and forbidding the officers of the State to take any part in the reception of such alleged fugitives, was enacted. The constitutional provision, and the act of Congress, our State has endeavored to carry into full effect. She has denied, and it is hoped, ever will deny, the power of Congress to impose the performance of duties upon her municipal and judicial officers, without her consent.

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1. The slave representation in the National Congress.

2. The non-importation of slaves after 1808.

3. The extradition of fugitives from labor.

4. The authority of Congress over the territories.

5. The authority of Congress over the District of Columbia.

Which of these provisions of the National Constitution, has been encroached upon by Pennsylvania? There is no part of her history, Legislative, Executive or Judicial, that shows any interference with the rights of representation belonging to Virginia or Georgia. No charge has been made against her faithful observance of that portion of the Constitution in relation to the importation, or non-importation of slaves. The authority of Congress to establish slavery in the Territories, wherein it does not exist, this State has denied, in mild and friendly terms; and in submitting herself to the exercise of the power when new slaveholding States have been admitted, no bitterness has marked her complaints and protests. The authority of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia is apparent, unless the words employed confirming it, give less and a different power when inserted in Constitution, than when used in other portions of the written and spoken language of the country.

The complaint in relation to the non-importation of fugitives from labor will be best answered by a review of the laws enacted on the subject.

The act of 1780, although it denied the use of slave property to her own citizens, with careful regard for the rights of the slaveholding States, permitted a master to retain the ownership of such property for six consecutive months, within the State. The frequent evasion of this part of the statute, and the effort made to extend slavery to the offspring of slave mothers, caused the act of 29th of March, 1788. The Constitutional provision before mentioned for the reclamations of fugitives followed soon after, and

was supposed to place all power over the subject in the National Legislature. The act of Congress of 12th February 1783, entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, appeared to confirm the opinion. It was believed, however, that a concurrent jurisdiction is vested in the National Congress; while they found no sympathy in the hearts of her citizens, but roused the deepest and deadliest opposition, failed to provoke her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a destruction of the Union.

The alien and sedition laws of the national Congress; while they found no sympathy in the hearts of her citizens, but roused the deepest and deadliest opposition, failed to provoke her people to enter into any arrangements for their resistance by force, even to a destruction of the Union.

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the vast domains of the Louisiana purchase, although in direct opposition to her united and solemn protest, and calculated to outrage the feelings of her people, produced no threats of dissolution.

The prostration of her industrial pursuits, caused by the influence of the augmented slave representation in the National Congress, by the admission of Texas, while it deeply wounded, could not destroy her confidence and love for the national compact.

The compromise of the Revenue laws, made to win an erring sister to the duty of obedience to the Constitution and laws, by which wide-spread ruin swept over her borders, wrung from her citizens no denunciation of the Federal Union.

The refusal on the part of certain slaveholding States to deliver up, although required so to do, by express provision of the Constitution, kidnappers, whose wrong doing was against the very sovereignty of the Commonwealth, furnished, in her opinion, no valid reason for assembling conventions to disrupt the confederation of the States.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

FUNERAL HONORS.

In pursuance of a call of the Burgess of the Borough of Gettysburg, a large meeting of the citizens was held in the Court-house on Saturday evening the 13th inst. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President — John B. McPherson
Vice Presidents — Joel B. Danner, S. S. McCreary, Dr. D. Gilbert, John Pickering
Secretaries — A. R. Stevenson, E. R. Buehler.

DANIEL M. BAYER, Esq., then made a very fitting and appropriate address, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased the All wise disposer of human events, to remove from the scene of his earthly usefulness and glory, General Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States;

And whereas it is fitting and proper that this community, in common with every other portion of the country, should by appropriate outward manifestations, give evidence of the deep and heartfelt sorrow with which this dispensation is viewed by all parties and classes among us; Therefore,

Resolved, That this community, he learned, with deep sorrow and profound sensibility, the death of the late venerable and venerable President of the United States, and unite cordially in offering upon his tomb the tribute of their respectful regard for his memory, and in hurrying through the review

of all past differences, desiring only to cherish a grateful recollection of his many virtues and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That our regret for his loss is deepened by a profound sense of the value of his character, position and influence, in allaying the troubled storms and dissipating the threatening clouds that now lower so menacingly over the integrity of the Union and the best interests of freedom; yet we would find consolation in the hope that the lesson thus taught of the vanity and instability of all earthly glory and power, may produce in our rulers, a state of mind and feeling more favorable than any that has hitherto prevailed, to a just and honorable settlement of the agitating questions that now disturb and concern the country.

Resolved, That in this hour of gloom, we desire it no insult occasion to renew the expression of the devotion with which, without distinction of party or creed, we cling to the Union which he loved so dearly, and which his life was devoted to uphold and defend.

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to make arrangements to have an address delivered by such person, and at such time and place as they shall select and appoint, of which they shall give due notice, and to make such other arrangements as may be necessary with as other arrangements be made, to meet the 13th instant, at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several papers of the public on the subject.

The following persons were appointed the committee: — Dr. M. Snyders, — J. B. Danner, E. R. Buehler, James G. Reed, Dr. D. Horner, R. G. McCreary, Dr. G. N. Berluchi, and Alexander Fraser.

Resolved, That the officers of the different churches in the Borough, and also those having charge of the Court-house, be requested to put them in resorting for a period of not less than thirty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several papers of the Borough.

Judge Douglass. — This Senator, who is one of the ablest members of the U. S. Senate, although not yet 38 years of age, served an apprenticeship to the cabinet making business in Cheungs County, N. Y., where he subsequently commenced the study of law, and afterwards made his way to Harrisburg. A correspondent of the New York Sun says:

He has been County Attorney, member of both Houses of the Legislature, District Attorney, Circuit Judge, Attorney General of the State, Judge of the Supreme Court, member of the House of Representatives, and now an U. S. Senator, all before his thirty-eighth year! — No other man in America can show such a record of public trust, at his time of life. Next to Mr. Clay, he is said to be the favorite man with those who generally crowd the galleries of the Senate.

In the Democratic State of South Carolina, no man can hold a seat in the House of Representatives unless he holds a freehold estate of five hundred acres of land and ten negroes.

The above supplies a pretty fair practical commentary on the bold professions which Loco-focism is constantly making of its love for Freedom and Equality, and intense hatred of every thing like Aristocracy. No Whig State can be found in the Union whose Constitution tolerates an aristocratic provision as that above cited from the law of ultra-democratic South Carolina. It is only in that other ultra-democratic State of New Hampshire that Catholics are excluded from holding office, and in Virginia, such is the democratic devotion to property in preference to persons, that a man can vote in every county in which he holds real estate, while one who has no real estate or is not a householder, cannot vote at all. The progress of the age is about to remove these blots from the escutcheons of Virginia and New Hampshire; South Carolina though, is content to remain as she is — York Rep.

New Made of Warfars. — A correspondent of the Havana Diario de la Marina, gives an account of the manner in which the authorities at Sagua la Grande had determined to repel the Lopez and his army, had they reached that place. It appears that in the town are 1200 besiegers. These were to be placed in the road, and at the approach of the invading hosts, the horses were to be overturned, and the bows, slings, and fowling-pieces would attack the advancing foe, and by their merciless stings would effectually deprive him of the power of resistance. It was calculated that in this manner 5000 Americans could be put to flight; while the cunning Spaniards would look on and enjoy the sport. The correspondent says the invaders little knew the preparations that had been made for them. We are decidedly of that opinion ourselves — N. O. P.

U. S. Dated by New States. — On the 1st instant as a State Law was passed, 1st, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 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